ander Mission grants.

Mr. Dawson read an extract from Bayard Paylor's work on California, showing the question of possession by priests was still in doubt.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment, and then on motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. GIDDINGS asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President of the United States if consistent with the public interests, to communicate to this body any correspondence which may have taken place between Great Britain and this country respecting the imprisonment of British seamen in any port of the United States.

Objection was made.

Objection was made.

Mr. Burt, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Senate bill, with an amendment, providing a Retired List for officers of the Army and Marine Corps, who have become infirm by reason of age, wounds or disease contracted in the

reason of age, wounds or disease contracted in the service.

Mr. Burt briefly explained the object of the bill, stating that it did not increase nor diminish the number or expenses of the army. The officer who retired to receive his own pay proper and service ration; and the officer next in rank to take his place with the pay proper of his own grade, and the allowances of the grade of officers placed on the retired list.

Mr. Giddings knew of no more merit between an officer of the army who serves his country at the cannon's mouth, and one who braves public opinion here, when it is against him, in the performance of his duty. There was not so much merit in the one as the other. He looked on the bill as laying the foundation for pensions like those of European countries. He moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

State of the Union.
Mr. JOHN A. KING advocated the bill, contending that it was for the efficiency of the service. Its sections were so clear as to show that not the increase of one officer or one dollar was intended. It was for the House to act premptly. If the bill should go the to Committee of the Whole it would never be reached.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the bill on the table.

Decided in the affirmative—Yeas 94, Nays 89.
Mr. Wentworth moved to reconsider the vote.
Mr. Toomes moved to lay the motion on the

table.

Mr. Wentworth moved the House go into Committee on the Mint Bill, which was decided in the negative—Yeas, 87; Nays, 108.

The Question recurred on Mr. Toombs' motion, which was decided in the allirmative, 99 to 91.

The House went into Committee on the bill establishing a Branch Mint at New-York, and a Branch Mint and Assayer's Office in San Francisco. The pending question was on the substi-tution of Mr. Chandler to establish a Branch Mint and Assayer's Office at San Francisco, and authorizing deposits of bullion for coinage at the Mint to be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to be sent to Philadelphia. The certificate of the Assistant Treasurer or Treasurers of the several Mints to be receivable in payments of detections. Mr. CHANDLER opposed establishing a Branch

Mr. CHANDLER opposed establishing a Branch Mint at New York as wanton waste of public money, and proceeded to show on the authority of the director of the Philadelphia Mint that the capacity of that Mint for coinage is now competent for any probable or possible demand which can be made upon it, whether the coinage be a million or a hundred million of dollars, whether the coinage be double eagles or all the smaller pieces. There was machinery room and steam enough, and only more hands were required to extend the capacities of the Philadelphia Mint. He explained the provisions of his substitute, contending that they would answer the business purposes of New York, and entered into acalculation to show of New York, and entered into a calculation to show that gold dust could be brought to Philadelphia from that city, and coin returned for one-fifteenth the amount which it would require to establish and maintain a branch in New York. He presented his objections at large to the Bill, which was, he said, to gratify a little City pride. The Branch not being required by public necessity nor econ-

Mr. VANDYKE said he resided midway between the belligerent parties—Philadelphia and New-York—and was interested only so far as necessity York—and was interested only so far as necessity requires. He believed that there should be a Branch Mint at or near New-York, and therefore moved to strike out New-York in the bill and substitute Jersey City. He pressed this amendment, showing the conveniences of the last named and superior advantages in all respects. It would not cost one half as much money as in New-York, and, as a compromise, he hoped his amendment would be adopted.

Mr. King of N. J. obtained the floor and gave that the committee rise, which

way for a motion that the Committee rise, which

Mr. Viston made an effort to extend the time

for closing debate from 12 to 3 o'clock, pending which the House adjourned. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALEANY, Thursday, Jan. 30.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

A memorial of citizens of Northern New-York, asking for a bridge over Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point; a petition, very numerously signed, of citizens of Hudson, praying that steamboats may be compelled to give checks for baggage, as railroads are now compelled to do; for par redemption in New-York.

par redemption in New YOR.

A bill was reported for a quarter per cent. redemption on bank notes in New-York and Albany.

This is by a majority of the Committee.

The Senate concurred with the Assembly in a resolution to proceed to the election of United States Senator on Tuesday, February 4, at noon. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to prevent indi-

widusls from interposing the plea of usury.

Mr. Barcock gave notice of a bill to regulate burials and interments in cities.

Mr. Johnson addressed the Senate in defense of staying proceedings for the collection of rents on manorial leases till the question of title is settled.

Mr. Mann contended that no relief would be granted to tenants. He thought the bill a contin-uation of those measures which have been ripe since the Anti-Rent agitation, which hold out a promise and a hope without any real relief. The bill was a practical deception on the tenants.

The debate was continued by Mr. BARCOCK, but

no question was taken.

The Senate determined to proceed to the election of the Regent of the University in place of Peter Wendell, deceased. Adjourned.

To stay the collection of rent on manorial lands until the decision in regard to title, and eight for a repeal or modification of the Free School Law; for an amendment of the existing Assessment laws; of four Life Insurance Companies of New-York, in favor of registration of births, &c.; two to furnish copies of Webster's unabridged Dictionary in every School District; for Abolition of Capital Punishment.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

A bill was reported for the incorporation of Telegraph Companies by a general law.

The Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society transmitted a report of the bill relating to the New-York Life Benevolent Insurance Co. passed. RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Thompson of New York, called up a resolu-tion offered by him yesterday, relative to an ex-pression of the House on the Compromise meas-ures before the election of a United States Sena-tor. Mr. Thompson spoke at length in advocacy of the resolution.

Mr. Turuitt of Suffolk followed in opposition

to the resolution.

Mr. Benedict of Oneida moved that the resolution lay on the table. Carried.

Mr. Varnum of New-York offered the following resolution as a substitute for the resolution censuring the Judiciary Committee for not reporting on the Compromise Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to report suitable resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of this Legislature, in favor of acquiseling in the views taken by the President of the United States, in his late Annual Message, in relation to the legislation of the last Congress, commonly know as the Compromise measures.

Mr. Varnum supported the resolution.

Mr. Tuthill, of Suffolk, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried. Ayes 57, Nays 47.

CITY ITEMS.

THE TEMPERATURE -Yestorday was the keenest day of the Winter. The thermometer stood at 160 in the morning and at 260 at noon, (at Whitehall,) though it seemed much colder. Toward night it sank again, and the winter arose fiercer than ever, pouring into the City by every street that looked toward the west. It was a hot fire that could keep one from shivering.

JENNY LIND AND SALVI.-It appears by late intelligence from Havana that Salvi, the great tenor, has been engaged by Barnum to accompany Jenny Lind to the United States at the conclusion of his present engagement with Marti. This will be a splendid combination of musical genius and abilities.

THE PHILADELPHIA HUMANE FIRE CO .- This admirable company, who have been sojourning with us several days, left yesterday on their return. During their stay they made the round of the City, seeing everything of note, under the escort of Hose Co. 3, whose guests they were.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILEGAD .-- The down train on the Erie Railroad, which left Binghamton on Wednesday evening, met with a serious accident which detained it for two or three bours. About 2] o'clock on Thursday morning, when midway between Equinunk and Hankin's, one of the rails, which appeared to have been affected by the sudden frost, gave way as the train was passing over, throwing the hindmost car completely off the track. The road here rnns along the steep bank of the Delaware, thirty or forty feet above the water. Notwithstanding there were some six or eight feet intervening between the track and the edge of the embankment, the sudden snapping of the rail and consequent shock threw the further end of the car over the edge, and being detached from the rest of the train, it was hurled down into the river.

Fortunately for the passengers it contained, about twenty in number, the top was entirely broken off in its descent, and though the body of the car rolled into the icy current, the end only resting on the shore, they were enabled to extricate themselves from the wreck. It was feared that some might have been swept away, but this could not be ascertained in the darkness and confusion. Most of the passengers lost their carpetbags, hats and other loose articles. The wind and water were so intensely cold, that the clothes of those who were submerged froze stiff in a few minutes. Nearly all were more or less cut and buruised by the stove and the fragments of the car. One man was found lying under the top, with his hip severely injured. He was left at Narrowsburg, with another, who was in a state of insensibility. The others came on in the train, their injuries not being of a dangerous character. If none have been swept away in the stream, it is probable that no lives have been lost-a miraculous escape, considering the nature of the acci-

This is one of those disasters which could not have been foreseen. Such a great change in the weather as we have experienced this week, is very trying to the rails, and the slightest defect in the iron may cause it to give way under the jar of the wheels. The following card, signed by a number of the passengers, has been handed in for publication. The most of them were in the hindmost car, and more or less injured. We learn from some of them that everything was done by the conductor and others attached to the train, which was possible under the circumstances. The train was delayed some time, and a guard left to warn the down freight train before it reached the

Spot:

Thursday, January 30.

We, the undersigned, passengers on the New-York and Eric Railroad during the recent trip. Jan. 29, take this opportunity of tendering our sincere thanks to Mr. Matteson, conductor, also to Mr. White, brakeman, for the geotlemanly attention shown us, during the recent accident on that occasion.—Fearing less misstatements may arise in regard to the cause of the said accident, we think we are in duty bound to exonerate all the officers then on duty, from any censure or blame whatever.

The accident was of a serious nature, and we have reasons to believe that some lives may have been lost, but we do not believe it resulted from any neglect of the Company, or carelessness of those then on duty.

RALPH C. PRATT. F. H. OLIVER.

RALPH C. PRATT,
HARVEY G. DENNISTON, P. PHILLIPS,
JAMES H. DE PEU,
JOHN S. PROUTY,
J. H. TUTTLE,
P. FITZSIMMONS,
WM. PROOIN,

F. H. OLIVER,
GEO. SWAIN,
B. HYLAND,
C. MORENUS,
ED. O'BRYAN.

One of our Subscribers' wants to know if we will oblige him by calling the attention of the Sixteenth Ward Street Inspector to the condition of the side-walk on 24th-st. near the Sixth Avenue Stage Stables.

Let us endeavor to show our subscriber how unreasonable is his request. We will presume the matter he complains of to be a veritable nuisance, which the Street Inspector aforesaid ought to remove. Now it is at once the interest of our 'subscriber' and his duty as a good citizen, to call on the Inspector aforesaid, make a complaint of the nuisance, and have it abated. In case the Inspector should neglect his duty, the call should next be made on the Superintendent of Streets-all which (including the needful inquiries to determine where these officers may be found) would probably consume less than an hour,

and might not take ten minutes. -But instead of this, our 'subscriber' finds it easier to bother us with a matter which is entirely within another man's sphere of duty and not at all in ours-that other man being expressly acthorized and paid to look into such matters-and next to bother at least 100,000 readers of The Tribune with the perusal of a paragraph of not the least possible interest to as many as 99,000 of them. Allowing that these waste but one minute each in looking over our 'subscriber's' note of complaint in our columns, or the paragraph which he would have us write in accordance therewith, the sum total of other people's time he is willing to waste would amount to 1,650 hours, or 165 working days of ten hours each, in order to save himself an hour's attention to a matter which does interest him and don't interest them. Is this reasonable? Isit fair? We leave out of sight altogether any inconvenience to us, and state the case as it stands between this 'subscriber' and our other subscribers. Does he not realize that what he asks of us is not right?

HARLEM RAILROAD EXTENSION .- Alderman Ely, of the Seventeenth Ward, the Chairman on Streets, last evening recommended and reported in favor of a single track being extended to the southerly end of the Park; but the Omnibus interest caused the report to be so amended that the friends of the extension went against it, at the request of Alderman Ely, who wished the report referred back to the Committee in order that if it (the report) was to be buried, its man-gled and distorted remains might be decently

prepared for interment REAL ESTATE. - The following sales were made

	Dy A. J. Dieceker,	
House and le	ot 29 Cortland-st. 24x125\$25,00	ä
Do	535 Broadway, 25x10025,20	ä
Do.	25 St. Mark's-place, extending to 9th-	ā
	to ar bince, extending to art.	ä
#L 26x187.		8
1 lot on 101	b-st. near av. A. 29x94 2.02	a
1 do. cor. 7	6th-st. and 9th-av. 25x100	а
6 do. adjob	ning, es. 25x100-\$280 each	ŏ
1 do. cor 2	5th-st. 20x100	ä
20 do on re-	ar, 75th and 76th sts. ea. 25x 100-\$135 ea., 2.70	
	h-av. cor. 113th-at. ea 25x100-\$130 ea 52	
	ar on 113th st. ea. 25x100-\$110 ea 66	
	ot 47 East Broad way, 25x75 3,60	9
Do.	215 West 21st-st. 25x98 4,45	
Do.	50 Lispensed at 25x96 7,45	ö
Do.	174 Grand-st	
	26 Amity-place, 25x100 8,90	
	214 Thompson-at. 25x100	
		a
	mity-place, near Bleecker-st. ea. 20x115-	u
\$2,900 a	ach 5,80	я

FREE ACADEMY .- The candidates for admission to the Free Academy yesterday were 158; of whom 106 were admitted, having passed their examination. The largest number from any single School was a deputation of 34 scholars from Ward School 20, Fifteenth Ward, of which our old friend John J. Doane is Principal Forty-four pupils were accredited from this school, only ten of whom were rejected. We believe Mr. Doane's school was also represented last year more largely than any other. The fact reflects great credit on the mode of teaching there adopted.

ABREST OF THE WALL ST. DEFAULTER .- Mr. Ray Tompkins, a stock and exchange broker doing business at 27 Wall-st. (the person referred to in yesterday's Tribune as having suddenly disappeared from the street) was yesterday arrested at his residence, 9 Lamartine-place, between Eighth and Ninth avs. in Twenty-ninth-st. by officer Swift, of the Nineteenth Ward. The circumstances of his departure we have already noticed. He was charged with appropriating to his own use about \$80,000, the property of a number of Wall st. brokers. Mr. Tompkins was brought before Justice Lothrop yesterday after noon, amid the most intense excitement among the brokers, fifty of whom were present, who are particularly anxious to know what turn the affair will take. Isaac B. Fowler and John Van Buren, Esqs. appeared for the accused, and Francis B. Cutting for the brokers. By mutual consent of counsel, the examination of this important busi. ness was postponed till 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Tompkins is the son of Daniel D. Tompkins, former Governor of this State and Vice President of the United States. We understand that before his arrest he made an assignment of all the funds in his hands for the benefit

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN CONVICTS .- A short time since the ship Albert, Capt. Raichel, lying at pier 8 North River, arrived in port from Bremen, having on board Henry Tonges and five others, all German convicts, who were found guilty of various felonies and sentenced to the prison at Celle. whence they were liberated by the authorities on condition of their embarking for America. Con stable Eiche of the Second Ward yesterday ar. rested Tonges, and every effort will be made to secure the others. He will remain in custody for

SUICIDE.-Benj. Wakeman, a bar tender at the porter house, corner of Twenty seventh-st. and Fourth av. on Wednesday evening, committed suicide by taking arsenic while at the public house No. 33 Bowery. Soon after taking it, he was discovered to be very sick and was at once sent to the City Hospital, where he died yester. day morning. Coroner Geer held an inquest on the body and a verdict in accordance with the above statement was rendered. He was 25 years of age and an American by birth.

LECTURES BY PROF. SILLIMAN .- By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Prof. Silliman has been engaged to deliver a Course of six Lectures on Geology, in the lecture room of the Spingler Institute, to commence on Tuesday, Feb. 11. The Course will embrace a general view of the structure of the globe, the development of vegetable and animal life, and finally, the human era, the appearance of man upon the earth. These Lectures will give, in brief limits, an outline of one of the grandest sciences known to man.

THE ISTHMUS DAGUEREOTYPED .- The Isthmus of Darien, with all the richness of tropical vegetation, its picturesque variety of scenery, the rude life of its people, and the appearance it now presents, as one of the great highways of the world, is transported to our City for the firsttime, in Cogswell's Panorama, now exhibiting at the Minerva Rooms. The writer of this, who had ample opportunities for becoming acquainted with the Isthmus, fully certifies to the remarkable fidelity of this exhibition. Witnessing its representation the other evening, we sat next to a Spanish family from Panama, the members of which eagerly pointed out and named every lo. cality as it was unfolded to their view. Mr. Cogswell's panoramic view of California, though not so rich and gorgeous in its character, fully equals this in truth to nature.

We have received "BOYDELL'S ILLUSTRA-TIONS OF SHAKSPEARE," No. 28, containing two engravings-one a scene from the "Two Gentle men of Verona," and the other from the "Comedy of Errors." (S. Spooner.)

We learn that Dr. Fitch is about to repeat in Brooklyn the interesting Course of Lectures he delivered in this City some time since. The universal dissemination of correct information on the subject of Health, and particularly with reference to the prevention of that dreadful scourge of the present age, Pulmonary Consumption, cannot fail to do good. We do not doubt that Dr. Fitch will have as large and attentive audiences in Brooklyn as he has had in this City.

Messrs. Bradbury and Nash, we under. stand, will favor us next week with the annual return of their delightful entertainments with their thousand little vocalists. These Concerts are occasions of great interest.

TO THE FUITOR OF THE TRIBUNE THE HUNGARIAN EXILES,-Allow me through the columns of your Journal to express my sincere acknowledgements, on behalf of myself and my exiled compatriots, to the Commander of the U. S. Store ship Lexington, Lieut. John K. MITCHELL, for receiving me into his vessel, and furnishing me with free transportation to this country. The unvarying kindness with which he has treated me claim and shall ever receive my warmest gratitude, of which this testimonial is but a faint expression.

Truly yours. EDWARD BECSEY,
Late Captain in the Army of Hungary and Adjutant of
SHAKSPERE HOTEL, No. 68, Jan. 1851. General Bem.

THE WORLD'S FAIR .- Mr. STANSBURY, the Agent of the United States Central Committee for the World's Fair, has handed us the following timely notice, which we publish for the benefit of

TO EXHIBITORS AT THE LONDON FAIR. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Central Committee for the United States to receive and receipt for the articles shipped by the "St. Lawrence," informs the exhibitors that he is now prepared to furnish bills of lading for all goods which have been received at the Navy Yard. He can be found at the Astor House between the hours of and 11 A.M. and 4 and 10 P.M.

Goods will be received at the Navy Yard up to the latest ossible moment. The attention of exhibitors is called to the following regu-

lation of the British Commissioners:

"All goods which are forwarded to England will remain deposited in charge of the Customs, until claimed by an agent of the party sending them, who will have to establish his right to remove them to the building, by producing the

bill of lading, and the certificate given to the exhibitor by the Central Authorities in each country, that such goods are intended for Exposition."

CHARLES F. STANSBURY. ARREST OF A HOTEL THIEF.—A young man named Wm. W. Luce, a barber, was yesterday arrested by officers Reed and Coles, on suspicion of having stolen a coat belonging to Francis Buens, a boarder at the Irving House, the pawn-ticket for which was found in his possession. Tickets were found on his person for a gold watch and chain, with book attached; also, for an elegant segar case, belonging to Mr. C. Barber of Auburn; also, for an olive green coat. He states that he

AMERICA, NOT ANGLO-SAXON .- Such is the proposition which Mr. Joseph BRESAN, formerly editor of the Dublin Irishman, proposes to discuss, in a lecture this evening, at Clinton Hall. The subject is one of much interest, and Mr. Brenan has the ability, if he chooses, to make one of the most interesting lectures of the season. We understand that a large number of tickets are already sold, as the leading Irish families of the City have joined in requesting him to lecture on this subject.

We invite public attention to the sale at ction THIS DAY by A. J. BLEECKER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of the leasehold property No. 55 Vandam-st. No. 489 Hudson-st. near St. Luke's Church, I lot on Mangin-st and the houses and lots Nos-112, 114, 116 and 118 Bank-st No. 71 Bedford-st and Nos-203 and 205 Fourth-st. Terms liberal and sale positive Maps can be had at the Sales Rooms, 7 Broad-st.

DEATH -The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the corner of Third av. and Forty-lifth at. upon the body of an unknown colored man about 2 years of age, who was found deal in a cart near the above place. It is supposed that intoxicated he got into the cart to sleep, and died from the effects of exposure and intemperance.— He was dressed in a blue cloth coat with brass buttons, cordercy pants, and old thick shoes.-Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

GRAND LARCENY .- A female, named Frances McAndrew, was yesterday taken into custody by officers Houston and Graham of the Tenth Ward, charged with stealing \$65 75, mostly in gold coin, the property of Patrick Haley, residing in Little fwelfth st. near Ninth avenue. The possession of a portion of the coin was traced to the accused, a portion of the coin was traced to the accused, who stole it from the house of Mr. Haley during a temporary absence of the family. She was committed by Justice McGrath for examination.

DEATH BY EXCESSIVE DRINKING .- An individual named John Kelly, with several others, on Wednesday night entered the porter-house corner of Pike and Water sts. and laid a wager that he could drink more liquor than either of the others in a specified time. He then, within live minutes, drank three pints of spirits, winning the bet. He immediately left the nouse and went to No. 182 Cherry st. when he soon afterward expired. He was a man of intemperate habits, and has left a family. Coroner Geer held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death by congestion of the brain, caused by drinking a large quantity of or, was rendered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUYE An article appeared in The Tribune of Friday 17th, that reflected severely on the Fire Wardens, and especially when referring to the accident that occurred in Twenty-lirst st. and also in regard to the number of unsafe buildings that are in the City. The walls of the buildings that fell, were the thickness that the law requires; and whether they were put together with mud or mor tar, is a matter they cannot interfere with as the law gives them no authority. Neither have they any authority to remove, or order to be removed, any dangerous building erected previous to the passage of the present Fire Law.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the Fire Wardens have been consured for allowing them to stand,—so much so, that they endeavored to ascertain who had the authority; and after consulting the Mayor and the Counsel to the Corporation, they ascertained that the whole power was vested in the City Inspector, who has power to remove any dangerous building in a summary manner.

You will please insert the above, in justice to the FIRE WARDENS.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ANOTHER FIRE.-Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening the flames were seen issuing from the second story of the house of William Waterman Esq. 86 State st. near the corner of Henry. The flames had made considerable progress before the arrival of the Fire Department, and the upper stories were in full blaze before the power of the engines could be brought to bear upon them. The principal portion of the goods and furniture were saved, although the interior of the building was completely burnt out.

The Sacred Music Society of Brooklyn perform Spohr's grand Oratorio of the Last Judg. ment to night, at the Female Academy. The principal solo parts will be sung by Mrs. L. A. Jones, Miss H. A. Crane, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Bentler. The entire force will consist of 100 vocal and 50 instrumental performers. It will be a most interesting occasion, and no doubt have a

NEW CHURCH. - The new Congregational Church corner of Court and President sts. is completed and will be opened for religious services next Sabbath morning and evening. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. Lansing in the evening.

ILLNESS OF JUSTICE SMITH .- Truman Smith, Esq. Justice of the Police Court of the City of Brooklyn, was taken ill while attending to his of-Brooklyn, was taken in white according to ficial duties on Wednesday afternoon, but was enabled to proceed to his residence unassisted. During the night, however, he became seriously ill, and now lies in a precarious condition.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- A German named Daniel Iwinger, employed on one of the Omnibus lines, cut off all the fingers of his right hand yes-terday, while engaged in cutting straw to prepare feed for his horses. He was taken to the hos-

ACCIDENTS .- While one of the Hook and Lad-Accidence.—was proceeding to the fire on Wednesday night, a man residing at 107 Tillaryst. was run over and dangerously injured—one wheel passing over his head.

PHILADELPHIA. Boy Stabbed .- Markets.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 30. Last evening, a difficulty occurred between two boys, about 11 years of age, named Hall and Walters, during which the former drew a knife and stabbed the latter so badly that it is feared he cannot survive.

he cannot survive.

A small sale of No. 1 Quercutron Bark at \$33 \$7 tun. The Cotton market is quiet, and the sales limited, without change in prices. The \$1.00 x market continues dull and inactive, and there is no inquiry for shipment; holders demand \$4 62\$ for standard brands; sales in lots for city consumption at 4 65\$ \$44 75 for common and good brands, and \$500 \$25 for standard brands; sales in lots for city consumption at 4 65\$ \$44 75 for common and good brands, and \$500 \$25 for saxta. Sales of \$100 \$200 bbis Rve \$7.00 x at \$550 \$25 for saxta. Is bed at 2 77\$ \$7 bbi, without finding purchasers. In Wheat there is nothing doing; we quote red at \$1.01 \$5, and white at \$100 \$1 \$2 Rve is correc, and taken on arrival at 700 \$4 bushel. The market is rather better supplied with Coan, but prices are unchanged; sales of 200 bbiscle yellow, in store, on Broad-at at 600, and some afoat at 672 \$200. Oars continue scarce, and there are very few coming in : sales of prime Pennsylvania at \$50 \$4 bbis. In Gaccarnias and Paovisions there is no material change to notice. Whitsay is dult; sales of bbis at \$240, and in Gar Egickages at \$20; thids are held at \$230.

Sales of Stocks—First Board—3,100 Read RR, \$21; 100 do; \$21; 200 do; \$21;

Supreme Court—Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 29.—Jesse P. Bishop, Esq. of Ohio, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court. No. 59. M. M. Robinson et al. vs. Wm. J. Minor et al. On appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Mississippi. Mr. Jastice McLesn delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs. No. 80. J. Brooks vs. S. Noring the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs. No. 80. J. Brooks vs. S. Norris. In error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, dismissing this writ of error, with costs, on the ground that it was barred by the limitation prescribed by the act of Congress. No. 62. S. Gratz's executors, appellants, vs. S. M. Cohen et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Reed for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Budd for the appelless. Adjourned until tomorrow, 11 o'clock, A. M.

MOTION, 11 o'clock, A. M.

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE.—Detroit, Jan. 23.—
The zerthern part of Dexter Village, Michigan, was burnt last night. The names of the sufferers heard from are O. M. Smith, Farrend & Bro. Burnam, Denniz, Warner, Hayes & Ewing, Costello. also, for an olive green coat. He states that he belongs to Syracuse. He was committed for exNEW PUBLICATIONS.

"HOLDEN'S MAGAZINE, (Feb.) caters succesafully to the popular taste, with contributions from several favorite writers. The following clever sketch is from an article by " A Buckeye,"

BUCKEYE ORATORS.

In a previous number I sketched a pen and ink portrait of Senator Corwin, and in this I propose to do the same for three lawyers of the same State, who have acted a prominent part, not only in that profession, but in the political movements of one great party. That splendid State has witnessed the fiercest political struggles, and the greatest vacillations of parties. It is a very interesting question, as to the agents in these move-ments. There is not a man in the State who has yet been invested with the purple by any party. Ohio has no Kinderhook or Albany Regency, to Obio has no Kinderhook of Albany Regency, to say "do," and it must be done. No party has had its "little Magician" to rub an Alladdin's lamp whenever he wanted to crush some obnoxious measure, or to carry out some favorite scheme. The nearest to it has been the "Colonel of the Statesman" at Columbus. The kitchen cabinets of all parties are above ground, and the only ma-

of all parties are above ground, and the only magicians are their "stumpers," and the only Aladdin's lamp the feelings of the people.

Politics at the West and South are never understood if this prime element is not accounted.

Were Ewing and Corwin without this ability to
advocate their own claims, the one would have
boiled to this day, and the other have been driving horses as "Tom, the wagon boy" in fact. I
knew one man who lost the entire force of a political mass meeting at MacConnelsville. The knew one man who lost the entire force of a po-litical mass-meeting at MacConnelsville. The two candidates for Congress agreed to discuss their claims publicly, and the Democratic candi-date not being a ready stamper, employed that most eloquent speaker, John Brough, to aid him. When Mr. B. began his speech his antagonist stopped him to put a question to the candidate whose claims he was to sustain. Pointing to Mr. Brough who is a very fat portly man, he inagired Brough, who is a very fat portly man, he inquired "Ifelected, do you expect to take that huge sait sack of fat and other things to Washington to make your speeches for you!" The question produced such a tremendous uproar of laughter, that after

such a tremendous aproar of laughter, that access
several ineffectual attempts to gain the ear of the
people, Mr. B. though unquestionably one of the
best speakers in the State, was obliged to desist.
Premising thus much, let me give a condensed
sketch of three remarkable men. The first is
Thomas Ewing, selected by Gen. Taylor, as one
of his explanat. of his cabinet.

of his cabinet.

Thomas Ewing, physically and intellectually, is a noted man among men. In his early manhood, the entire Western country could not furnish a more athletic giant. Straight as angarrow, he mesures the comfortable stature of six feet and some inches, while his broad shoulders and deep chest sufficiently indicate his strength. When a chest sufficiently indicate his strength. When a young man he was the keenest of marksmen, with unerring certainty picking the squirrels from the top of the loftiest tree, and that with a rifle, "carrying a hundred and twenty to the pound."—
If perchance night overtook him in the forest, he could cook his own supper and then sleep by a log. In those days no surer passport existed to the favor of the rugged backwoodsmen than suthe favor of the rugged backwoodsmen than superior physical prowess, and this Ewing had to perfection. He could wrestle like an athlete, and if that were not enough, he could leap further on a level than the most. I have heard his college companions say, that when a member of the Ohio University, he could leap over a pole held just the hight of his head.

His great physical force was not expended in these pastimes, as is evident from the pleasent nicknames given him by the Buckeyes, "Tom, the sall boiler." He secured his educations by his own labor. The Kenawa Saltworks were the scenes of some of his efforts. Chopping his own

scenes of some of his efforts Chopping his own wood and with it feeding the fire he had rented for boiling salt, these secured him money for his education, and so vigorously did he push his business, that he has been known sometimes to get up in his sleep and walk round the roaring salt kettles, when a single mis-step might have been fatal. "The boy is father to the man,"

and one might easily detect the future statesman and lawyer in the earnest young salt boiler.— Such a man will assuredly make some noise in the world, if permitted to stay in it a few years.

For several years, it was a favorite treat with the writer during his vacation, to follow Thomas Ewing from place to place and see him move and Ewing from place to place and see him move and mould the people at will. His very appearance has a sort of fascination which disarms much prejudice, and conciliates much confidence. He is now somewhat "fleshy," as the saying is, and presents a spectacle not a little imposing to common people, who always delight in seeing a large well-proportioned man. His complexion is ruddy, and sets off his bright laughing eyes, to the very best advantage. And yet his appearance is plain and the simplicity of his toilette and demeanor cantivating.

I shall never forget the impression made on my mind the first time I saw him in 1836, at a mass-meeting held in Columbus. Other speakers had held the multitude in charmed admiration, but when Mr. Ewing arose, that admiration became enthusiasm. Just think of that magnificent stature enthusiasm. Just think of that magnificent stature towering among fifteen or twenty thousand men, and his eye beaming so genially on all eyes!—
There was nothing striking in his voice, except it was easily heard by every one in the crowd, and yet it sounded like an honest voice. He spoke naturally, so much so, that every one felt that to be just the way he would speak himself. There was no effort at fine speaking, and one thought father head of Avon when with such exemisite and of the bard of Avon when with such exquisite ap-propriateness he made Mark Antony say—

propriateness he made Mark Antony say—

I am no crator as Brutus is;
But as you know me all, a plain blunt man,
That loves my friends

For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Actien, nor unterance, nor the power of speech,
To stir men's blood: I only speak right on;
I tell you that which you yourseless do know.

Yes; these are the words, he "only spoke right

Yes; these are the words, he "only spoke right on," telling the gravest and weightiest truths so unostentatiously that the veriest clown thought him merely telling his own thoughts. As he warmed up in his discourse, his ponderous right hand would emphasize some important thought, in such a way that a unanimous vote of the assembly would have pronouned it the very perfection of dumb rhetoric. There was not a single contortion of the body. It stood like an oak.—There was not an uncouth misshaping of the face. It looked placid, yet earnest as the sun. There was no ogenizing glance of the eye to heaven as to draw fire thence to consume his antagonists. His eye glanced meaningly, and carnestly, and truthfully around on the "sea of upturned faces" before him. As for gesticulation, he had not even a stamp of the foot to give power to some grand climax, and no sprawling of the hands as though his digits extended were the only condition on this digits extended were the only condition on which larael could prevail. His gesture was that of his right hand, and that as natural as the blow of a blacksmith's arm as he strikes the iron on the solid anvil. As a speaker he seemed the very

perfection of simplicity

But while he exhibited these traits, it did not quench that certain enthusiasm without which a speaker cannot gain marked attention anywhere, much less at the West. His oak like firmness, much less at the West. His oak like firmness, his ponderous gesticulation, his manly, but not over strained voice, with his entire demeanor on "the stump," carried to every one the belief that this man was moved deeply by what he uttered. And it was a noble sight to witness how perfectly he breathed his own spirit into the mass before him, and moved it as with restless power. Simple in speech and action as he was, the multitudes ever and anon broke out in loud commendation. His laughing eye proved his love of a good joke, and he gave them a fine, practical illustration in that speech. It was just after his celebrated Post

that speech. It was just after his celebrated Post Office Report in which he had exposed without mercy, the corruptions which had crept into that department. One large mail contractor was spe-cially grieved by the report and threatened to horse-whip Mr. Ewing at the first opportunity.— The pugnacious contractor, it seems, was a man of the Tomthumb species, and as Mr. Ewing related the threat and spread out his own brawny proportions to our gaze, it was impossible not to laugh almost to split oursides. "Just to think of his whipping me!" exclaimed the laughing giant, drawn up to his greatest dimensions. You may well think it was irresistible.

well think it was irresistible.

I once saw Mr. Ewing's power to hold the people fully tested. No man in Ohio has such popuple fully tested. No man in Ohio has such popuple fully tested. No man in Ohio has such popularity as a stump speaker as Thomas Corwin. On the occasion referred to, Corwin and Ewing were on their way from a mass meeting held at Lancaster, (a meeting estimated by the acre insted of the thousand,) the another to be held at Delaware. A large concourse of people met them at Columbus and insisted on their speaking. It was on that bus and insisted on their speaking. It was on that occasion that Mr. Corwin, with iminitable drollery, quoted the words, "dath the still ass bray while he halfs grass or loveth the ox over his fodder!"—No one can describe the intense excitement produced by Mr. C's entire speech, and yet Mr. Ewing succeded him in a speech of an hour, and held his audience as with a speel. But very few mea

could have stood there and have been listened to could have stood there and have been listened to patience. The difference between the two mea was very wide, and yet each exhibited his peculiar powers to rare advantage. Atother times these men have occupied the same stand, and held the same audience chained for hours.—However, it is to be noticed that those who stand behind the curtain usually place Mr. Ewing next to the last, and Mr. Corwin last, whose a whole day is to be consumed at a mass meeting. A meeting so closed leaves the multitude is the best humor with themselves, with the speakers, and with the cause they advocate.

In the simplicity of his style, the severe logic

In the simplicity of his style, the severe logic of his mattter, the power to make others see as he does, and the immense moral force which he carries with him on the stump, I think the Buckeye State has no superior, if she has any equal, on her roll of gifted sons, to the man who of late honored the Cabinet of Gen Taylor. Physically and trallegating and but few intellectually he is a splendid man, and but few sons of Obio can be found who do not feel proud of him. And in this the country at large sympa-

"THE YOUTH'S CORONAL" is a new volame of poetry by Miss Gould, chiefly intended for juvenile readers, and containing several pieces well suited to charm the circle for which they were designed. (24mo. pp. 200. D. Appleton &

"KATE O'DONOGHUE," by CHAS. LEVER, is a reissue of Lever's well known story called The O'Donoghue." The change of title may lead purchasers to suppose that they are buying a new work. (T. B. Peterson.)

"BROWN'S ANGLER'S ALMANAC" 1851, in astronomical, anecdotal, poetical and piscatorial, presenting a rich hodge-podge not surpassed by the "Great Expounder's" most savory chowder.

New Music .- This week our " Music Stand" is srowded with pieces of more than ordinary attraction.

-Of the vocal pieces a Ballad entitled "The Wife," poetry by Moina, music composed and dedicated to Mrs. A. Shaler, by Edward Le Roy .-The "Harvest Queen," or "From Sunny Fields I Joyous Come," music by Larence; "I Have Left My Native Land," by George Parker;
"When From Thee Parting," duot, by S. Noison Jenny Lind's "Greeting to America," "Bird
Song," and "Sad Sea Waves," arranged with Song, and Sad Sea Waves, arranged with guitar accompaniments and most conspicuous— Two songs without words, by C. Wells; and the Gift Concert Polka, are the piano pieces. All of the music in beautifully printed, and on paper of

Can Flax be Substituted for Cotton The Chevalier Claussen came down to Man-

chester with letters of introduction from Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, anxious to have the opportunity of making a trial of his patent pro-cess in some mill arranged for the spinning of coarse numbers. Among those to whom he was introduced was the firm of Messrs. Bright & Brothers, of Rochdale, and they freely placed at Brothers, of Rochdale, and they freely placed at his disposal as much machinery as was necessary to give a complete trial to his experiments. We understand that the whole process whereby that can be prepared to work with cutton, or in cotton machinery, and at a price which will offer the necessary inducement to the spinner to use it, must begin with the straw, and ends with the scutcher or blowing machine, as now in use in cotton-mills. The first part of the recovers is to take the rough straw and to get out now in use in cotton-mills. The first part of the poocess is to take the rough straw and to get out from it the inner wood; the Flax will then resemble coarse hay. It must then be cut in lengths, varying according to the requirements of the yarn to be made, in order to make the staple in some degree of equal length, and to accommodate it to the arrangements of the rollers through which it is to pass in its progress from the carding engine to the throatle or the mule. So far the Flax resigns its natural color: but in order to work it to the throstle or the mule. So far the Flax re-tains its natural color; but in order to work it with Cotton, or to use it by itself in place of Cot-ton, it must be bleached. We are not at liberty to explain minutely how this is done, and it may be enough if we state that after passing through a chemical preparation which divests it of its resin and oil, it is subjected to a process of bleaching of extraordinary rapidity and cheapness, by which it becomes perfectly white and clean, su-perior indeed, as respects color, to any Cotton we have seen. During this process, it should be obperior indeed, as respects color, to any Cotton we have seen. During this process, it should be observed, the breaking up or separation of the fiber is greatly assisted. The Flax is now of the proper length of staple for working; it is also equal Crauperior in color to the best Cotton. It is now dried, and this, simple as it seems, is one of the most difficult and tedious parts of the process. When perfectly dry, it is ready for the blower, through which, however, it requires to be passed two or three times. When sufficiently scatched it is ready for the carding engine, and for the orit is ready for the carding engine, and for the or-dinary processes which follow from the cards to the spindles. In the experiments which have been made at Rochdale, we are informed that been made at Rochdale, we are informed that the Flax was carded by itself, which, for several reasons, we should think best, and that in passing through the drawing frame and the dyer's or tube frame, one end or sliver of flax worked with one of cotton, thus forming a roving of half flax and half cotton. The roving thus produced has been made both into mule and throatle yarn, the former being about 30's weft, and the latter about 18's twist. We have seen samples of the weft and trist thus spun, and although it might not take a first place in the market, it is such as to afford satisfactory evidence that yarn and cloth of fair quality may be, and probably soon will be, made of equal parts of flax and cotton. The thread is somewhat less smooth and even than in yarns of good quality, and being uneven, of course it must be wanting in strength, inasmuch as it can only be as strong as its weakest or slenderest part. As as strong as its weakest or slenderest part. As the result of a first experiment, we cannot but admit that it much surpasses our expectations, and affords fair ground to hope that all difficulties

may be overcome by ingenuity and perseverance.

There is, however, a great question which we have not yet touched upon. It is not necessary only that it should be proved that flax may be mixed with cotton, or worked alone in cotton machinery, but it must be shown that flax so prepared, can be afforded at a price so low as to compared, can be afforded at a price so low as to compared. mixed with cotton, or worked alone in cotton machinery, but it must be shows that flax so prepared, can be afforded at a price so low as to compete with cotton when the American season yields a fair average crop. It is quite possible that flax may be worked to a slight advantage with fair cotton at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{ib}\$, and yet that it could not be so worked if cotton fell below \$7d\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb. If flax cost the spinner \$7d\$. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lb, there would be no inducement to use it so long as cotton did not rise higher than \$7d\$. The question of price is, then, all important, and on this point we have endeavored to obtain some information. We understand that the price of flax in the straw is about \$4l\$, per tun, or something less than one halfpenny per pound. Three tuns of the straw are estimated to make about 5 cwt. of clean fibre by the existing process; but it is calculated that, by the improved methods adopted by Mr. Claussen, at least 6 cwt. will be obtained, and that this can be produced ready for the blower or scutcher is a cotton mill at a cost of \$2\frac{1}{2}d\$. or not exceeding \$3d\$. per pound. It will be seen that in addition to this, there will be a great saving in loss or waste, as compared with cotton, because when the flax enters the blower it will have been already thoroughly cleaned, and cannot lose anything in the process of working beyond some of the finest and lightest fibre.

We thing it probable the mixed flax and cotton may serve for weft where great strength is not required, but we have less confidence with regard to warp. We hope, however, that all that Mr. Claussen sees before him may be accomplished. If he can supply our spinners with a material which will save half the cotton now worked up in spinning up to No. 20's, and this in weft only, he will do much to rescue them from the perils to which they are now subjected from the violasitudes of the American seasons, and will entitle himself to the lasting gratitude of all who are connected with the industry of Lancashire.

[

NEW PRINTING MACHINE.-The Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser furnishes

the following item : Eugene Roujet, son of one of the Socialist Rep

Eugene Roujet, son of one of the Socialist Representatives, has just taken out a patent for a new typographical machine, which appears to be an improvement destined to compete with that of our countryman, Hoe. Its chief advantage is the rapidity and cheapness with which it strikes off the impressions. At present the cost of presswork alone is ten francs a thousand. This is reduced more than half by the new machine. Beside, one of the presses now in use, kept constantly going from midnight to 6 in morning, strikes off only from ten to twelve thousand. Roujet's press strikes off at the rate of 25,000 an hour. In this invention the forms are cylindrical.